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ABSTRACT

This document provides enrollment trend information for public four-year colleges and universities for the period fall 1990 through fall 1996. Several trends are highlighted: (1) during the 1990s, American Indian, Asian, and Hispanic enrollment increased by more than 30 percent and African American enrollment by 17 percent; white non-Hispanic enrollment fell 8 percent; (2) female enrollment increased by 43 percent for Asians, 36 percent for Hispanics, and 20 percent for African Americans; white female enrollment fell 6 percent; (3) enrollment of students age 50 and over rose nearly 12 percent, while that of traditional-aged students declined about 1 percent; (4) undergraduate part-time enrollment fell nearly 8 percent, but increased for graduate and first professional students by 7 and 4 percent, respectively; (5) enrollment growth was limited to institutions in the Southeast, Southwest, and Rocky Mountain regions; in New England enrollment fell by 8 percent. Report sections provide detailed data for enrollment by: race/ethnicity, race/ethnicity and sex, age, academic grade level and attendance status, and geographic region. Appended tables list total enrollment at American Association of State Colleges and Universities and National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges for fall 1990 and fall 1996; a list of tribal land-grant institutions is also provided. (Contains 19 references.) (CH)

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Enrollment Trends

at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, Fall 1990 to Fall 1996

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July 1998

Enrollment Trends at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, Fall 1990 to Fall 1996

American Association of State Colleges and Universities
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges

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Executive Summary

From fall 1990 to fall 1996, total enrollment at four-year public colleges and universities fell by less than 1 percent, from 5.91 million in to 5.86 million. However, enrollment by race/ethnicity, age, academic grade level, enrollment status, and geographic location changed dramatically. Data provided by the U.S. Department of Education show that:

- During the 1990s, the total number of American Indian, Asian, and Hispanic students at four-year public higher education institutions jumped by more than 30 percent. Enrollment of African American students rose by 17 percent, but the number of white, non-Hispanic students fell by 8 percent.
- Enrollment increases of females from minority groups were particularly noteworthy. The number of Asian females increased by 43 percent, Hispanic females by nearly 36 percent, and African American women by 20 percent. The enrollment of white females fell by 6 percent.
- As a result of these trends, the proportion of students from racial/ethnic minority groups rose from 23 percent of all students at four-year public colleges and universities to 28 percent.
- Minority enrollment increased due, in part, to the rising number of non-white high school graduates who entered postsecondary education; the increasing number of minority students who received student financial aid; and the use of affirmative action programs and other efforts by college officials to recruit and retain minority students.
- The number of older students (those 50 years old and older) rose by nearly 12 percent, while the enrollment of students 18 to 24 years old (the traditional age range of college students) declined by about 1 percent.
- Part-time enrollment fell by nearly 8 percent and undergraduate enrollment declined slightly, while the number of graduate and first professional students increased by 7 percent and 4 percent, respectively.
- Enrollment growth was limited to institutions in the Southeast, Southwest, and Rocky Mountain regions–in most other parts of the country, the number of students declined sharply. At institutions in New England, enrollment fell by 8 percent.

Demographic trends strongly suggest that the enrollment increases of minority and older students will continue well into the 21st century. From 1996 to 2010, the number of minority public high school graduates is projected to rise by 71 percent, compared to a 4 percent gain in the number of white graduates. The number of persons aged 45 and older is expected to increase by 53 percent, while the number of citizens aged 18 to 24 is predicted to rise by 21 percent.

Future changes in enrollment may depend, therefore, on public four-year colleges and universities' ability to respond to these demographic changes. This is particularly true for future enrollment of minority students. Public colleges and universities may have to increase their funding for student financial aid and other services for more of these students. The institutions may also have to come up with new strategies to recruit and retain non-white students, since, in several states, courts or voters have made it unlawful to continue affirmative action programs.

Enrollment Trends

Introduction

During the 1990s, enrollment at four-year public colleges and universities changed substantially. From 1990 to 1996 (the most recent year of available data), total enrollment fell slightly, but the number of racial/ethnic minorities and students 25 years old and older grew rapidly. At the same time, there was a decrease in the number of white, non-Hispanic students and students aged 18 to 24. As a result, minority students now account for nearly 30 percent of the enrollment at four-year public higher education institutions, and older students constitute 37 percent of the total student population. Moreover, demographic projections indicate that even more of these traditionally underrepresented and nontraditional students will be entering these colleges and universities during the next decade.

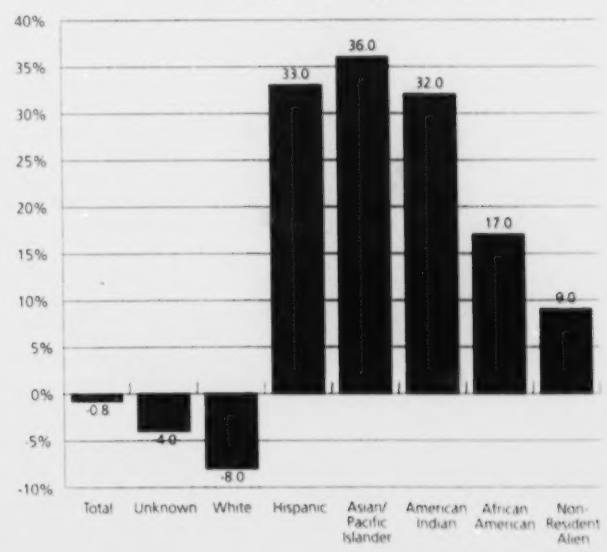
The 1990s have also seen significant shifts in enrollment by academic grade level, attendance status, and geographic location. This report describes these enrollment trends at four-year public colleges and universities from fall 1990 (the beginning of the 1990-91 academic year) to fall 1996 (1996-97). The enrollment trends discussed in this study–race/ethnicity, age level, academic grade level, attendance status, and geographic location–are based on data collected by the U.S. Department of Education through its Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Fall Enrollment Surveys.

Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

Total enrollment at four-year public colleges and universities declined by about 1 percent, from 5.91 million in fall 1990 to 5.86 million in fall 1996. However, as Figure 1 shows, the number of Hispanic, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Asian/Pacific Islander students jumped by more than 30 percent. African American enrollment increased by 17 percent, and the number of non-resident aliens grew by 9 percent.

The total number of racial/ethnic minority students enrolled at four-year public higher education institutions increased by 23 percent, from 1.3 million in 1990 to 1.6 million in 1996. At the same time, the number of white, non-Hispanic students fell by about 8 percent, from 4.6 million to 4.3 million. As a result of these trends, the proportion of minority students at four-year public colleges and universities increased from 23 percent of total enrollment in 1990 to 28 percent in 1996.

Figure 1. Percentage Changes in Enrollment at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities by Race/Ethnicity, Fall 1990 to Fall 1996



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1996.

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Table 1. Total Enrollment in AASCU Colleges and Universities by Race/Ethnicity, Fall 1990 and Fall 1996

Race/Ethnicity	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Non-Resident Alien	77,879	87,535	12.4
African American	334,816	396,942	18.6
American Indian/Alaska Native	22,106	29,064	31.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	118,267	151,458	28.1
Hispanic	196,051	264,591	35.0
Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities	**749,119**	**929,590**	**24.1**
White, Non-Hispanic	2,588,070	2,392,989	-7.5
Grand Total	**3,337,189**	**3,322,579**	**-0.4**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1996.
Note: Totals for students not indicating their race/ethnicity (105,690 in 1990 and 97,133 in 1996) were distributed among racial/ethnic categories according to a methodology developed by the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 2. Total Enrollment in NASULGC Colleges and Universities by Race/Ethnicity, Fall 1990 and Fall 1996

Race/Ethnicity	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Non-Resident Alien	146,641	156,307	6.6
African American	245,029	288,399	17.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	18,786	24,961	32.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	160,218	226,517	41.4
Hispanic	159,326	209,604	31.6
Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities	**730,000**	**905,788**	**24.1**
White, Non-Hispanic	22,531,200	2,303,752	-9.0
Grand Total	**3,261,200**	**3,209,540**	**-1.6**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1996.
Note: Totals for students not indicating their race/ethnicity (74,281 in 1990 and 92,999 in 1996) were distributed among racial/ethnic categories according to a methodology developed by the National Center for Education Statistics.

Tables 1 and 2 show the total enrollment by race/ethnicity at institutions that are members of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU) and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC)[1] Changes in enrollment at these institutions mirror the national trends. Since 1990, the enrollment of Hispanic students at AASCU colleges and universities increased by 35 percent and the number of Asians, American Indians, and non-resident aliens enrolled also rose substantially.

While these enrollments have increased, the number of white, non-Hispanic students enrolled fell by more than 7 percent. The share of minority students at these colleges and universities increased from 22 percent of the total enrollment in 1990 to 28 percent in 1996. At NASULGC colleges and universities, the number of racial/ethnic minority students enrolled increased by 24 percent, while white, non-Hispanic enrollment fell by 9 percent. The proportion of minority students rose from 22 percent of the total enrollment to 28 percent.

Total enrollment at AASCU institutions fell slightly–from 3.34 million in 1990 to 3.32 million in 1996. The number of students at NASULGC colleges and universities declined by about 2 percent during this period, from 3.26 million to 3.21. Appendices A and B of this report show the total enrollment in fall 1990 and fall 1996 for each of the four-year colleges and universities that are members of AASCU and NASULGC.

Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity and Sex

Much of the increase in the enrollment of Asian, Hispanic and African American students was due to the very large increases in the numbers of females from these racial/ethnic groups who attended four-year public colleges and universities during the 1990s. Figure 2 shows that the number of Asian female undergraduate and graduate students rose by 43 percent, the number of Hispanic females grew by nearly 36 percent, and the number of African American women increased by 20 percent. However, the number of white females fell by about 6 percent, and the number of white males declined by more than 9 percent.

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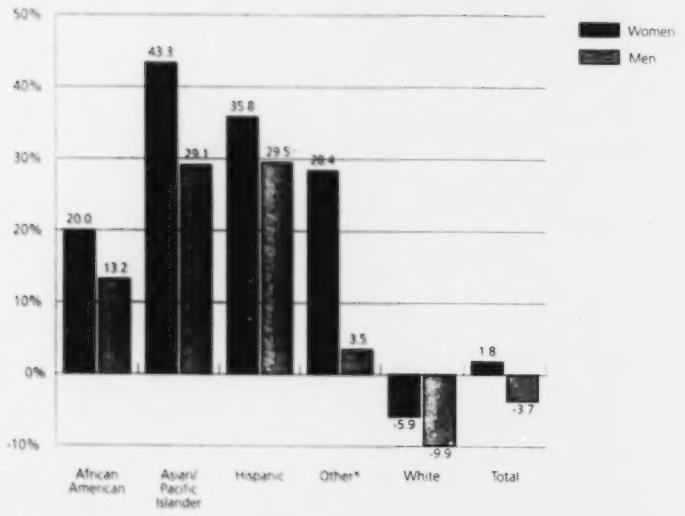
Figure 2. Percentage Changes in Enrollment at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Fall 1990 to Fall 1996



*Includes non-resident aliens and American Indian/Alaska Natives.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1996. Does not include students whose race/ethnicity was unknown.

Table 3. Total Enrollment in AASCU Colleges and Universities by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Fall 1990 and Fall 1996

Race/Ethnicity	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Males			
Non-Resident Alien	48,892	49,760	1.8%
African American	128,541	146,932	14.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	9,084	11,982	31.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	61,155	73,636	20.4
Hispanic	82,114	108,982	32.7
Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities	**329,786**	**391,292**	**18.7%**
White	1,132,600	1,026,078	-9.4
Total Males	**1,462,386**	**1,417,370**	**-3.1%**
Females			
Non-Resident Alien	28,987	37,775	30.3%
African American	206,275	250,010	21.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	13,022	17,082	31.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	57,112	77,822	36.3
Hispanic	113,937	155,609	36.6
Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities	**419,333**	**538,298**	**28.4%**
White, Non-Hispanic	1,455,470	1,366,911	-6.1
Total Females	**1,874,803**	**1,905,209**	**1.6%**
Grand Total	**3,337,189**	**3,322,579**	**-0.4%**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1996.

Tables 3 and 4 show the total enrollment by sex and race/ethnicity at AASCU and NASULGC institutions. Enrollment changes at these institutions are similar to the national trends. The number of racial/ethnic minority females increased by about 28 percent at AASCU institutions and by just over 30 percent at NASULGC institutions. Over the same period, enrollment of racial/ethnic minority males grew nearly 19 percent at AASCU institutions and by approximately 18 percent at NASULGC institutions. White male enrollment at these colleges and universities fell by 3 percent, while white female enrollment grew slightly.

Three factors might help to explain the rapid increase in minority enrollment at four-year public colleges and universities. First is the rising number of minorities who graduated from high school and enrolled in college. Data from the U.S. Department of Education[2] and the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE)[3] show that, from 1992-93 (the earliest year of available data) to 1995-96, the number of Hispanic public high school graduates increased by nearly 16 percent and the number of African American graduates rose by about 11 percent. At the same time, the number of white, non-Hispanic graduates grew by just 6 percent. Further, the proportion of African American high school graduates between the ages of 18 and 24 who were

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Table 4. Total Enrollment in NASULGC Colleges and Universities by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Fall 1990 and Fall 1996

Race/Ethnicity	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Males			
Non-Resident Alien	100,114	98,189	-1.9%
African American	99,135	112,237	13.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	8,347	11,003	31.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	84,655	113,969	34.6
Hispanic	72,633	94,797	30.5
Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities	**364,884**	**430,195**	**17.9%**
White, Non-Hispanic	1,254,595	1,113,085	-11.3
Total Males	**1,619,479**	**1,543,280**	**-4.7%**
Females			
Non-Resident Alien	46,527	58,118	25.1%
African American	145,894	176,162	20.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	10,439	13,958	33.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	75,563	112,548	34.6
Hispanic	86,693	114,807	32.3
Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities	**365,116**	**475,593**	**30.3%**
White, Non-Hispanic	1,276,605	1,190,667	-6.8%
Total Females	**1,641,721**	**1,666,260**	**1.5%**
Grand Total	**3,261,200**	**3,209,540**	**-1.6%**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1996.

Table 5. Percentage of Undergraduates at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities Who Received Financial Aid by Race/Ethnicity, Academic Years 1989-90, 1992-93, and 1995-96

Race/Ethnicity	1989-90	1992-93	1995-96
African American	62.2%	59.8%	71.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	57.6	57.5	69.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	41.0	35.7	49.4
Hispanic	57.0	50.3	62.1
Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities	**55.4%**	**52.0%**	**62.5%**
White, Non-Hispanic	39.9%	43.2%	53.8%
Grand Total	**43.0%**	**45.6%**	**55.9%**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1990, 1993, and 1996.

enrolled in college rose from 27.2 percent in 1972 to 35.2 percent in 1995. The percentage of Hispanic high school graduates who entered college rose from about 26 percent to nearly 35 percent.[4]

Second, more minority students received financial aid to help pay college expenses, and the amount of available aid increased substantially. As Table 5 shows, the proportion of minority undergraduates at four-year public colleges and universities who received any financial aid increased from about 55 percent in 1989-90 to 62 percent in 1995-96 (the last year of available data). The percentage of African American undergraduates who received aid rose from 62 percent to nearly 72 percent, while the proportion of American Indians who received aid increased from 58 percent to 70 percent. In the same period, funding for all of the federal, state and institutional student aid programs rose by 63 percent in inflation-adjusted value–from $33.7 billion in 1989-90 to $55 billion in 1996-97.[5] Much of this increase was due to the increased availability of student loans. When adjusted for inflation, the amount borrowed by undergraduate and graduate students through the major student loan programs authorized by the federal government[6] jumped by 98 percent, while the funding for federal Pell grants (the largest federal grant program for undergraduates) fell by 5 percent. The amount of institutionally-funded grant aid (aid provided directly by four-year public colleges and universities) rose by 70 percent–from $1 billion to $1.74 billion.[7]

The third possible reason for the substantial increase in minority enrollment centers around efforts by institutions to recruit and retain more of these students. Over the past 30 years, many four-year public higher education institutions have developed programs designed to bring more minority students to campus. Through these efforts, typically referred to as affirmative action programs, some selective institutions used alternative criteria

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for admission of minority students. The high school class rank, SAT and ACT scores, and other admissions standards were modified for minority applicants to increase the likelihood that more would be accepted. The universities also created financial aid programs targeted specifically toward minority students. Other institutions, such as Virginia State University, liberalized admissions criteria for all students, regardless of race or ethnicity, so that more applicants were allowed to enroll.[8] Because of these and other factors, many four-year public colleges and universities became much more racially and ethnically diverse during the early- and mid-1990s.

Enrollment by Age

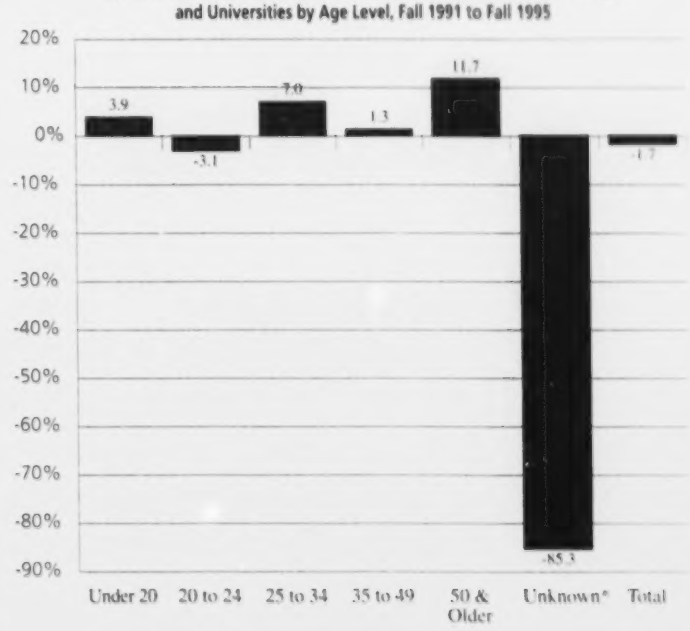
The age levels of students at four-year public colleges and universities also shifted significantly. The U.S. Department of Education collects information on enrollments by age level every two years (in odd-numbered years). This information shows that, from fall 1991 to fall 1995, total enrollment of older students grew at four-year public colleges and universities, while the number of traditional-age college students declined slightly.

Most prominent was the increase in the number of students 50 years old or older, which grew by nearly 12 percent–from 97,113 to 108,501. The number of students between 25 and 34 years old increased by 7 percent, from 1.2 million to 1.3 million. At the same time, the number of students who were 20 to 24 years old fell by about 3 percent–from 2.5 million to 2.4 million (see Figure 3). The total number of older students (those 25 years old or older) increased by 5 percent, while the number of traditional students (18 to 24 year olds) fell by about 1 percent. As a result, the proportion of students who were age 25 and older increased from 34 percent of the total enrollment in 1991 to 37 percent in 1995.

At AASCU institutions, the increase in the enrollment of older students was even more pronounced. Table 6 shows that the number of students age 50 and over at these institutions grew by 19 percent, and the number of students age 25 to 34 increased by about 8 percent. The number of students who were 25 years old and older increased by 7 percent, and the proportion of students age 25 and older increased from 37 percent of all students to 39 percent.

At NASULGC institutions, the enrollment of students in the 50 and older age category fell by

Figure 3. Percentage Changes in Enrollment at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities by Age Level, Fall 1991 to Fall 1995



*The number of students in the "unknown" category was relatively small. From 1991 to 1995, the enrollment of these students fell from 208,391 to 30,722.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1991 and 1995.

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Table 6. Total Enrollment in AASCU Institutions, by Age Level Fall 1991 and Fall 1995

Age Level	Fall 1991 Enrollment	Fall 1995 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Under 20	653,189	675,903	3.5%
20 to 24	1,369,129	1,339,055	-2.2
25 to 34	704,467	759,612	7.8
35 to 49	442,049	456,428	3.3
50 & Older	60,444	71,978	19.1
Unknown	153,719	22,543	-85.3
Total	**3,382,997**	**3,325,519**	**-1.7%**

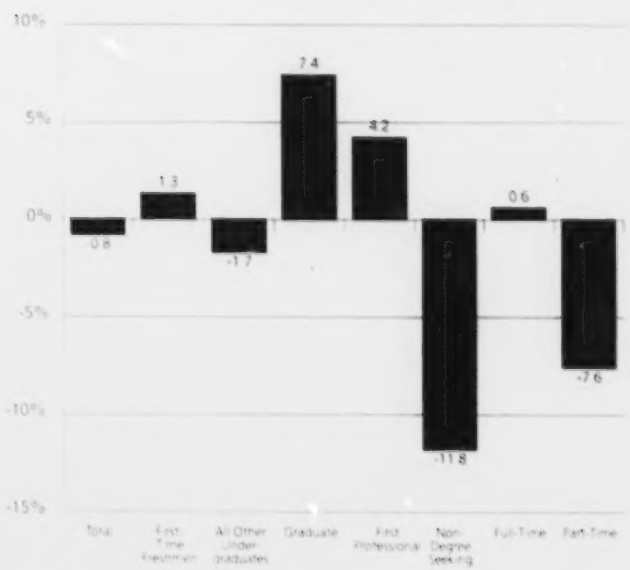
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1991 and 1995.

Table 7. Total Enrollment in NASULGC Institutions By Age Level, Fall 1991 and Fall 1995

Age Level	Fall 1991 Enrollment	Fall 1995 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Under 20	683,683	712,121	4.2%
20 to 24	1,461,351	1,387,865	-5.6
25 to 34	704,274	727,992	3.4
35 to 49	347,241	330,675	-4.8
50 & Older	48,703	48,284	-0.9
Unknown	32,207	9,908	-69.2
Total	**3,285,559**	**3,216,845**	**-2.1%**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1991 and 1995.

Figure 4. Percentage Change in Enrollment at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities by Academic Grade Level and Attendance Status, Fall 1990 to Fall 1996



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1996.

nearly 1 percent and the number of students age 35 to 49 fell by almost 5 percent. As a result, the proportion of older students at these institutions has held steady at 34 percent. The number of 20 to 24 year olds fell at the fastest rate—nearly 6 percent (see Table 7).

Enrollment by Academic Grade Level and Attendance Status

Figure 4 shows the percentage changes in enrollment by academic grade level and attendance status during the decade. Much of the decline in total enrollment was due to a sharp drop in the number of non-degree seeking students (those not enrolled in programs that lead to academic degrees), which fell by about 12 percent. Moreover, the total number of part-time students fell by nearly 8 percent. On the other hand, enrollment of students in graduate and first professional programs rose by about 7 percent and 4 percent, respectively, and the number of first-time freshmen increased by about 1 percent.

These trends have caused some small shifts in the proportions of students by their enrollment status and grade level. The percentage of students who were enrolled full-time increased from 69 percent of the total enrollment in 1990 to 71 percent in 1996. The share of students who were enrolled in the graduate and first professional

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programs increased from 15 percent to 17 percent. Conversely, the proportion of non-degree seeking students fell from 7 percent to 6 percent.

Tables 8 and 9 show the full-time and part-time enrollments at AASCU and NASULGC institutions. In general, the changes in enrollment at these colleges and universities are similar to those seen at all four-year public higher education institutions. At AASCU colleges and universities, the number of full-time students increased by 2 percent, while part-time enrollment fell by nearly 5 percent. The number of graduate and first professional students increased, while enrollment of non-degree seeking students declined sharply. At NASULGC colleges and universities, part-time enrollment declined by over 7 percent.

Table 8. Total Enrollment in AASCU Institutions By Academic Grade Level, Fall 1990 and Fall 1996

Academic Grade Level	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Full-Time			
First-Time Freshmen	380,809	390,648	2.6
All Other Undergraduates	1,625,649	1,625,135	-0.0
Graduate	99,402	136,375	37.2
First Professional	13,996	14,910	6.5
Non-Degree Seeking	46,212	41,995	-9.1
Total Full-Time	**2,166,068**	**2,209,063**	**2.0%**
Part-Time			
First-Time Freshmen	45,900	33,627	-26.7
All Other Undergraduates	608,964	587,114	-3.6
Graduate	260,912	264,114	1.2
First Professional	2,090	1,943	-7.0
Non-Degree Seeking	253,255	226,718	-10.5
Total Part-Time	**1,171,121**	**1,113,516**	**-4.9**
Grand Total	**3,337,189**	**3,322,579**	**-0.4%**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1996.

Table 9. Total Enrollment in NASULGC Institutions By Academic Grade Level, Fall 1995 and 1996

Academic Grade Level	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Full-Time			
First-Time Freshmen	358,214	378,675	5.7%
All Other Undergraduates	1,612,650	1,570,959	-2.6
Graduate	279,406	316,314	13.2
First Professional	74,744	78,267	4.7
Non-Degree Seeking	37,905	35,589	-6.1
Total Full-Time	**2,362,919**	**2,379,804**	**0.7**
Part-Time			
First-Time Freshmen	27,844	19,953	-28.3
All Other Undergraduates	418,297	384,853	-8.0
Graduate	261,403	254,441	-2.7
First Professional	3,627	3,641	0.4
Non-Degree Seeking	187,110	166,848	-10.8
Total Part-Time	**898,281**	**829,736**	**-7.6**
Grand Total	**3,261,200**	**3,209,540**	**-1.6%**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1996.

Enrollment by Geographic Region

A plurality of four-year public college and university students (25 percent) was enrolled at institutions located in the Southeastern states (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia) in fall 1996. Total enrollment at the institutions in these states grew by 6.6 percent during the fall 1990 to fall 1996 period. However, as Figure 5 shows, during this timeframe the number of students who attended colleges and universities in the outlying areas (American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) grew by the fastest rate–15.8 percent. Enrollment at institutions located in the Rocky Mountain region (Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming) grew by about 10 percent, while enrollment at institutions in the Southwest (Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) increased only slightly (0.6 percent) over the six-year period.

Total enrollment at institutions

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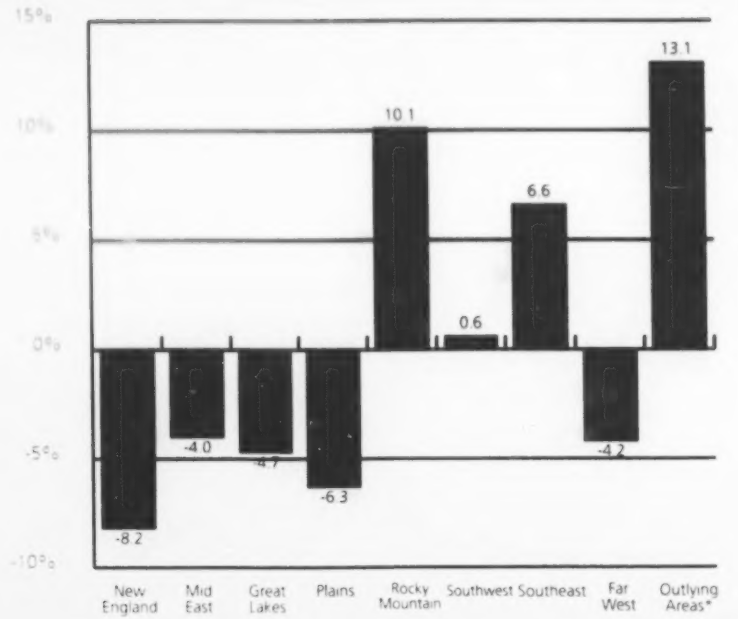
Figure 5. Percentage Change in Enrollments at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities by Geographic Region, Fall 1990 to Fall 1996



*Includes institutions in American Samoa, Federal States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virginia Islands.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1996.

located in all other regions fell during this period. In the New England states (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) the number of students decreased by 8 percent. This was followed by enrollment declines in the Plains states (Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota–6.3 percent); Great Lakes (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin–4.7 percent); Far West (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington–4.2 percent); and Mid East (District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania–4 percent). Tables 10 and 11 show the changes in enrollments by region for AASCU and NASULGC institutions. Regional enrollment changes for these institutions are similar to the national trends.

In some of the regions, changes in the population of college-age residents may help to explain these enrollment declines. According to the U.S. Census Bureau,[9] from 1989 to 1996 the resident population of persons age 18 to 24 fell by 21 percent in New England and by 16 percent in the Mid East. In other regions, increases in student charges may have affected enrollment. In the Far West, tuition and fee charges for full-time resident undergraduates jumped by 82 percent (when adjusted for inflation) between 1990 and 1996, more than twice the national average (27 percent). In the Southeast, tuition and fee charges rose by just 16 percent.[10] California, Washington, Oregon, Minnesota, and other states also limited enrollment growth in their public colleges and universities due to reductions in state higher education appropriations and resulting concerns about maintaining academic quality.[11]

Conclusions: Concerns for the Future

The Census Bureau predicts that from 1996 to 2010 the total population of racial/ethnic minority citizens will grow by 33 percent, while the number of white, non-Hispanic residents is expected to increase by only 4 percent. The number of citizens aged 45 and older is estimated to rise by 53 percent, and the number of persons 18 to 24 years old is projected to climb by 21 percent.[12] Furthermore, data from WICHE indicate that the number of minority public high school graduates will jump by 71

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Table 10. Total Enrollment in AASCU Institutions By Geographic Region, Fall 1990 and Fall 1996

Region	Number of Institutions	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
New England	27	163,861	149,568	-8.7%
Mid East	64	477,552	460,707	-3.5
Great Lakes	52	587,583	560,831	-4.6
Plains	40	302,203	280,241	-7.3
Southeast	109	829,233	904,927	9.1
Southwest	41	337,645	341,919	1.3
Rocky Mountain	19	127,766	144,699	13.3
Far West	33	468,378	434,492	-7.2
Outlying Areas	6	42,968	45,195	5.2
Total	**391**	**3,337,189**	**3,322,579**	**-0.4%**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1996. Regions are based on the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) region codes.

Table 11. Total Enrollment in NASULGC Institutions By Geographic Region, Fall 1990 and 1996

Region	Number of Institutions	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
New England	8	128,534	118,191	-8.0%
Mid East	19	340,385	326,353	-4.1
Great Lakes	25	673,418	629,941	-6.5
Plains	17	307,511	290,879	-5.4
Southeast	49	786,609	827,797	5.2
Southwest	16	399,499	394,863	-1.2
Rocky Mountain	8	137,829	146,405	6.2
Far West	22	451,775	437,968	-3.1
Outlying Areas	4	35,640	37,143	4.2
Total	**168**	**3,261,200**	**3,209,540**	**-1.6%**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1996. Regions are based on the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) region codes.

percent, compared to only a 4 percent gain for white graduates. WICHE predicts that the total number of graduates will increase by 23 percent.[13]

While the number of high school graduates is expected to rise in every region, the increases in the western states are expected to be substantial. WICHE estimates that the total number of high school graduates will rise by 119 percent in Nevada, 39 percent in Washington, 36 percent in California, and 27 percent in Oregon.[14]

These predictions strongly suggest that enrollments in public four-year colleges and universities will rise in the next decade. Many of these new students will be racial/ethnic minorities and older students. It seems very likely that at a number of campuses, particularly those in the western states, traditionally underrepresented and nontraditional students will make up a majority of the total student population.

These enrollment changes could pose even greater challenges for states and public colleges and universities. Some states, especially those in the West, may have to expand current college and university campuses or build new ones in order to accommodate enrollment growth. It is also possible that many more students, particularly students of color, will be seeking greater amounts of financial aid to help pay college expenses. This aid, especially institution-funded aid, may take a much larger share of college and university budgets. These new students may also want or need expanded academic or other services that could add to institutional costs and thus student tuition bills.

However, future changes in minority enrollments might hinge on how public four-year colleges and universities respond to changes in state policies on affirmative action programs. In several states, these policies have been subjected to legal or electoral challenges. In 1995, the University of California's Board of Regents barred the use of racial or gender preferences at its institutions. One year later, California voters approved Proposition 209, a ballot initiative that made it illegal for any of the public colleges and universities in the state to use affirmative action programs in higher education admissions or financial aid.[15] That same year, in the case of *Hopwood v. State of Texas*, the U.S.

Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the affirmative action programs used by the University of Texas at Austin's law school and by all other public colleges and universities in the states covered by the circuit (Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi) were unlawful. Additionally, lawsuits over the use of special admissions programs for minority undergraduate and graduate students are currently pending against public four-year higher education institutions in Michigan and several other states, and this fall voters in Washington will decide on an initiative to outlaw the use of affirmative action programs in its public higher education institutions.

These legal rulings and voter initiatives appear to have had an adverse effect on more recent trends in minority applicants and enrollments at highly selective four-year public colleges and universities. At the University of California's Berkeley campus, for example, the number of African Americans admitted in the freshman class for the 1998-99 academic year fell by 66 percent from the previous year. The number of American Indian applicants accepted for enrollment declined by 61 percent, and the number of Hispanic applicants accepted for admission fell by 33 percent.[16] In Texas, the number of African Americans admitted as first year law students to the University of Texas at Austin's law school declined by 87 percent, from 31 in fall 1996 to just four in 1997. The number of Hispanic students admitted fell by 46 percent, from 48 to 26.[17]

However, these trends do not necessarily suggest that minority enrollments have declined at all public four-year colleges and universities during the past two years. It is more likely that many of these students are enrolling in less selective public institutions or in Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs). Last year, the number of students from California enrolled at Wilberforce University, an HBCU in Ohio, increased from just four to 23.[18]

Some institutions and state lawmakers have begun to develop strategies that seek to help more minority students enroll in selective public colleges and universities without violating the court rulings or state law. The University of California at Irvine recently began a math academy for seventh graders that is geared toward helping students improve their academic skills during their middle- and high-school years. Moreover, the Texas Legislature, in response to the Hopwood decision, recently passed a law that guarantees admission to the state's public four-year colleges and universities for the top 10 percent of the graduates from each of the state's high schools. The law also requires the higher education institutions to give special consideration to family incomes and educational backgrounds for an unspecified percentage of applicants who do not meet the automatic admissions criteria. State legislators in California and Georgia are considering similar plans.[19] While it is too early to tell what effect these strategies might have on future enrollments of minority undergraduates, they are a first step toward maintaining racially diverse enrollment in selective public higher education institutions.

ENDNOTES

[1]AASCU and NASULGC are non-profit higher education associations based in Washington, DC. Currently, 391 public four-year colleges and universities are members of AASCU, 199 four-year colleges and universities are members of NASULGC, and 63 institutions are members of both associations.

[2]U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, School Years 1988-89 through 1993-94, Research Files.

[3]Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (1998). *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates by State and Race/Ethnicity, 1996–2012.* Denver, CO: Author, p. 73.

[4]U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (1997). *The Condition of Education: 1997.* Washington, DC: Author, p. 66.

[5]The College Board (1998). "Trends in Student Aid: 1987 to 1997." Washington, DC: The Washington Office of the College Board. Tables 1 and 2, pp. 6–7.

[6]These programs include Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Federal Perkins Loans, and Parent Loans to Undergraduate Students (PLUS). For more information, see King, Jacqueline E. (1998). "Student Borrowing: Is There a Crisis?" Washington, DC: American Council on Education.

[7]U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Finance Survey, FY 1990 and FY 1996. Figures also include institutional matching funds required for certain federal, state, and local government grant programs. See also American Association of State Colleges and Universities (1998). "College Costs and Student Financial Aid, 1989-90 to 1997-98." Washington, DC: Author, pp. 15-17.

[8]Ashtone, Barbara and Elsa Nunez Wormack (1990). *Pursuing Diversity: Recruiting College Minority Students.* Washington, DC: The George Washington University, p. 10.

[9]U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1998). *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1997.* Washington, DC: Author, Table 33, p. 33; and *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1991*, Table 28, p. 23.

[10]The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges, Standard Research Compilation Files, 1990-91 and 1996-97.

[11]WICHE (1991). *Enrollment Limits: A Response to Quality and Financial Concerns in Higher Education.* Denver, CO: Author.

[12]*Statistical Abstract of the United States 1997*, Tables 21 and 25, pp. 21 and 26.

[13]WICHE, *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates by State and Race/Ethnicity, 1996–2012*, p. 73.

[14]*Ibid.*, pp. 82, 106, 115, and 125.

[15]Sandham, Jessica L. and Johnston, Robert C., "Colleges Retool Outreach Efforts As Affirmative Action Changes." *Education Week*, Volume XVII, No. 27, March 18, 1988, p. 16.

[16]Ramage, James, "U. of Cal.'s Minority Admissions Fall on Berkeley and Los Angeles Campuses" *Chronicle of Higher Education*, Daily Digest, April 1, 1998.

[17]"Impact of Affirmative Action Ruling in Texas Is Less Clear-Cut Than Predicted." *Chronicle of Higher Education*, Volume XLIV, No. 5, September 26, 1997.

[18]Sandham, Jessica L., "Black Institutions Capitalize on Changing Policies in Calif." *Education Week*, Volume XVII, No. 27, March 18, 1988, p. 16.

[19]Sandham, Jessica L. and Johnston, Robert C., "Partnerships Put Emphasis on Preparation." *Education Week*, Volume XVII, No. 28 March 23, 1988, p. 1. See also, Sandham, Jessica L. and Johnston, Robert C., "Colleges Retool Outreach Efforts As Affirmative Action Changes." p. 16.

APPENDIX A

Total Enrollment in AASCU Institutions, Fall 1990 and Fall 1996

State	Institution	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Alabama	Alabama A&M University	4,886	5,263	7.7%
	Alabama State University	4,587	5,552	21.0
	Auburn University at Montgomery	6,261	5,645	-9.8
	Jacksonville State University	8,448	7,688	-9.0
	Troy State University at Dothan	1,933	2,167	12.1
	Troy State University	5,024	6,211	23.6
	University of Alabama at Birmingham	15,356	15,274	-0.5
	University of Alabama in Huntsville	8,139	6,713	-17.5
	University of Montevallo	3,250	3,206	-1.4
	University of North Alabama	5,622	5,527	-1.7
	University of South Alabama	11,584	11,832	2.1
	University of West Alabama	1,921	2,153	12.1
Alaska	University of Alaska Anchorage	17,490	16,041	-8.3
	University of Alaska Southeast	2,710	3,466	27.9
Arizona	Arizona State University-West Campus	"—"	4,640	"—"
	Northern Arizona University	16,992	19,605	15.4
Arkansas	Arkansas State University	9,264	9,828	6.1
	Arkansas Tech University	4,062	4,490	10.5
	Henderson State University	4,042	3,754	-7.1
	Southern Arkansas University	2,492	2,728	9.5
	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	11,232	10,659	-5.1
	University of Arkansas at Monticello	2,108	2,200	4.4
	University of Central Arkansas	8,396	8,994	7.1
California	California Maritime Academy	376	360	-4.3
	California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	17,751	17,000	-4.2
	California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	19,468	16,803	-13.7
	California State University, Bakersfield	5,442	5,435	-0.1
	California State University, Chico	16,633	13,919	-16.3
	California State University, Dominguez Hills	9,442	10,400	10.1
	California State University, Fresno	19,960	17,213	-13.8
	California State University, Fullerton	25,592	24,040	-6.1
	California State University, Hayward	12,999	12,863	-1.0
	California State University, Long Beach	33,987	27,431	-19.3
	California State University, Los Angeles	21,597	18,849	-12.7
	California State University, Northridge	31,167	27,189	-12.8
	California State University, Sacramento	26,336	23,420	-11.1
	California State University, San Bernardino	11,923	12,153	1.9
	California State University, San Marcos	"—"	4,409	"—"
	California State University, Stanislaus	5,809	6,100	5.0
	Humboldt State University	7,647	7,687	0.5
	San Diego State University	35,493	29,981	-15.5
	San Francisco State University	29,343	27,420	-6.6
	San Jose State University	30,334	25,874	-14.7
	Sonoma State University	7,622	6,995	-8.2
Colorado	Adams State College	5,235	6,354	21.4
	Fort Lewis College	3,935	4,455	13.2
	Mesa State College	4,610	4,944	7.2
	Metropolitan State College of Denver	17,400	17,343	-0.3
	University of Colorado at Colorado Springs	6,646	6,348	-4.5

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State	Institution	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Colorado	University of Colorado at Denver	11,512	13,092	13.7
	University of Northern Colorado	12,413	11,921	-4.0
	University of Southern Colorado	4,365	5,066	16.1
	Western State College of Colorado	2,402	2,565	6.8
Connecticut	Central Connecticut State University	13,798	11,646	-15.6
	Eastern Connecticut State University	4,475	4,527	1.2
	Southern Connecticut State University	13,612	11,412	-16.2
	Western Connecticut State University	6,245	5,397	-13.6
Delaware	Delaware State University	2,606	3,328	27.7
District of Columbia	Gallaudet University	2,014	1,699	-15.6
	Howard University	11,101	10,248	-7.7
	University of the District of Columbia	11,990	7,456	-37.8
Florida	Florida A & M University	8,344	10,667	27.8
	Florida Atlantic University	12,767	18,111	41.9
	Florida International University	22,466	29,720	32.3
	University of West Florida	7,877	7,856	-0.3
	University of Central Florida	21,541	27,684	28.5
	University of North Florida	8,021	10,838	35.1
	University of South Florida	32,326	36,266	12.2
Georgia	Albany State University	2,405	3,144	30.7
	Armstrong Atlantic State University	4,170	5,617	34.7
	Augusta State University	5,185	5,539	6.8
	Clayton College and State University	4,140	4,686	13.2
	Columbus State University	4,154	5,528	33.1
	Fort Valley State University	2,158	3,024	40.1
	Georgia College and State University	4,948	5,534	11.8
	Georgia Southern University	12,249	14,312	16.8
	Georgia Southwestern State University	2,225	2,521	13.3
	Kennesaw State University	10,018	12,525	25.0
	Macon College	4,210	3,636	-13.6
	North Georgia College and State University	2,518	3,198	27.0
	Savannah State University	2,319	2,822	21.7
	Southern Polytechnic State University	4,007	3,906	-2.5
	Valdosta State University	7,144	9,799	37.2
	State University of West Georgia	7,068	8,560	21.1
Guam	University of Guam	2,591	3,383	30.6
Hawaii	University of Hawaii at Hilo	4,449	2,800	-37.1
Idaho	Boise State University	13,367	15,079	12.8
	Idaho State University	9,139	12,154	33.0
	Lewis and Clark State College	2,667	2,978	11.7
Illinois	Chicago State University	7,152	9,462	32.3
	Eastern Illinois University	11,116	11,711	5.4
	Governors State University	5,592	6,199	10.9
	Illinois State University	22,662	19,722	-13.0
	Northeastern Illinois University	10,453	10,035	-4.0
	Northern Illinois University	24,509	21,609	-11.8
	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	24,078	21,863	-9.2
	Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville	11,686	11,151	-4.6

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State	Institution	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Illinois	University of Illinois at Springfield	4,347	4,611	6.1
	Western Illinois University	13,747	12,184	-11.4
Indiana	Ball State University	20,343	19,431	-4.5
	Indiana State University	11,781	10,934	-7.2
	Indiana University East	2,053	2,351	14.5
	Indiana University Kokomo	3,332	2,965	-11.0
	Indiana University Northwest	5,075	5,149	1.5
	Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis	27,517	27,011	-1.8
	Indiana University South Bend	7,215	7,088	-1.8
	Indiana University Southeast	5,642	5,396	-4.4
	Purdue University North Central	3,446	3,398	-1.4
	University of Southern Indiana	6,480	7,763	19.8
Iowa	University of Northern Iowa	13,435	13,193	-1.8
Kansas	Emporia State University	6,072	5,772	-4.9
	Fort Hays State University	5,500	5,589	1.6
	Pittsburg State University	5,912	6,355	7.5
	Washburn University of Topeka	6,485	6,248	-3.7
	Wichita State University	16,151	13,419	-16.9
Kentucky	Eastern Kentucky University	15,290	15,137	-1.0
	Kentucky State University	2,506	2,356	-6.0
	Morehead State University	8,605	8,336	-3.1
	Murray State University	8,079	8,621	6.7
	Northern Kentucky University	11,254	11,449	1.7
	Western Kentucky University	15,170	14,613	-3.7
Louisiana	Grambling State University	6,485	6,701	3.3
	Louisiana State University in Shreveport	4,107	3,945	-3.9
	Louisiana Tech University	10,004	9,272	-7.3
	McNeese State University	7,671	8,059	5.1
	Nicholls State University	7,356	7,201	-2.1
	Northeast Louisiana University	10,686	11,116	4.0
	Northwestern State University of Louisiana	7,323	9,037	23.4
	Southeastern Louisiana University	10,262	14,493	41.2
	University of New Orleans	15,322	15,665	2.2
	University of Southwestern Louisiana	15,764	16,740	6.2
Maine	University of Maine at Augusta	4,773	5,496	15.1
	University of Maine at Farmington	2,438	2,387	-2.1
	University of Maine at Fort Kent	571	770	34.9
	University of Maine at Machias	1,008	943	-6.4
	University of Maine at Presque Isle	1,458	1,347	-7.6
	University of Southern Maine	10,487	9,969	-4.9
Maryland	Bowie State University	4,188	5,067	21.0
	Coppin State College	2,578	3,643	41.3
	Frostburg State University	5,019	5,418	7.9
	Morgan State University	4,693	5,888	25.5
	Salisbury State University	5,734	5,947	3.7
	Towson State University	15,035	15,105	0.5
	University of Maryland Baltimore County	10,146	9,932	-2.1
Massachusetts	Bridgewater State College	8,821	8,711	-1.2
	Fitchburg State College	6,224	5,060	-18.7
	Framingham State College	6,678	5,160	-22.7

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State	Institution	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Maritime Academy	598	739	23.6
	North Adams State College	2,421	1,745	-27.9
	Salem State College	9,810	9,558	-2.6
	University of Massachusetts at Boston	13,723	12,774	-6.9
	University of Massachusetts Dartmouth	7,343	6,446	-12.2
	University of Massachusetts Lowell	14,259	12,753	-10.6
	Westfield State College	5,292	4,879	-7.8
	Worcester State College	6,435	5,369	-16.6
Michigan	Central Michigan University	18,286	24,249	32.6
	Eastern Michigan University	25,011	22,541	-9.9
	Ferris State University	12,037	9,495	-21.1
	Grand Valley State University	11,725	14,662	25.0
	Lake Superior State University	3,407	3,392	-0.4
	Michigan Technological University	6,497	6,195	-4.6
	Northern Michigan University	8,505	7,971	-6.3
	Oakland University	12,400	13,953	12.5
	Saginaw Valley State University	6,179	7,316	18.4
	University of Michigan-Dearborn	7,684	8,242	7.3
	University of Michigan, Flint	6,589	6,444	-2.2
	Western Michigan University	26,989	25,699	-4.8
Minnesota	Bemidji State University	5,424	4,576	-15.6
	Mankato State University	16,575	12,737	-23.2
	Metropolitan State University	5,221	5,245	0.5
	Moorhead State University	8,900	6,194	-30.4
	St. Cloud State University	17,075	13,994	-18.0
	Southwest State University	3,055	2,900	-5.1
	University of Minnesota, Duluth	10,329	9,653	-6.5
	Winona State University	7,707	6,851	-11.1
Mississippi	Alcorn State University	2,863	3,073	7.3
	Delta State University	3,995	4,016	0.5
	Jackson State University	6,837	6,218	-9.1
	Mississippi University for Women	2,407	3,278	36.2
	Mississippi Valley State University	1,873	2,228	19.0
	University of Southern Mississippi	13,490	14,118	4.7
Missouri	Central Missouri State University	11,429	10,770	-5.8
	Harris-Stowe State College	1,973	1,723	-12.7
	Lincoln University	3,619	2,980	-17.7
	Missouri Southern State College	6,016	5,258	-12.6
	Missouri Western State College	4,555	5,065	11.2
	Truman State University	6,150	6,502	5.7
	Northwest Missouri State University	6,093	6,159	1.1
	Southeast Missouri State University	8,801	8,217	-6.6
	Southwest Missouri State University	19,480	16,364	-16.0
	University of Missouri at St. Louis	15,393	16,094	4.6
Montana	Montana State University, Billings	3,953	3,574	-9.6
	Montana State University, Northern	1,761	1,701	-3.4
	Montana Tech of The University of Montana	1,930	1,863	-3.5
	Western Montana College of The University of Montana	1,100	1,115	1.4
Nebraska	Chadron State College	3,059	2,905	-5.0
	Peru State College	1,526	1,774	16.3

State	Institution	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Nebraska	University of Nebraska at Kearney	9,894	7,680	-22.4
	University of Nebraska at Lincoln	24,453	23,887	-2.3
	University of Nebraska at Omaha	15,804	14,474	-8.4
	Wayne State College	3,512	3,828	9.0
Nevada	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	17,937	18,709	4.3
New Hampshire	Keene State College	4,350	4,579	5.3
	Plymouth State College	4,360	4,332	-0.6
New Jersey	Jersey City State College	7,681	8,502	10.7
	Kean College of New Jersey	13,303	11,778	-11.5
	Montclair State University	13,067	13,128	0.5
	New Jersey Institute of Technology	7,667	7,837	2.2
	Ramapo College of New Jersey	4,519	4,628	2.4
	Rowan University	9,668	9,213	-4.7
	The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	5,639	5,979	6.0
	Thomas Edison State College	7,813	8,585	9.9
	The College of New Jersey	7,403	6,684	-9.7
	William Paterson College of New Jersey	10,036	8,933	-11.0
New Mexico	Eastern New Mexico University	3,619	3,617	-0.1
	Western New Mexico University	1,881	2,473	31.5
New York	City University of New York, Brooklyn College	16,605	15,579	-6.2
	City University of New York, City College	14,085	12,485	-11.4
	City University of New York, College of Staten Island	12,181	12,190	0.1
	City University of New York, Hunter College	19,639	18,772	-4.4
	City University of New York, John Jay College of Criminal Justice	8,665	10,713	23.6
	City University of New York, Lehman College	10,240	9,262	-9.6
	City University of New York, Medgar Evers College	3,530	5,401	53.0
	City University of New York, York College	5,724	6,332	10.6
	City University of New York, Queens College	18,072	16,633	-8.0
	State University of New York College at Brockport	9,661	8,737	-9.6
	State University of New York College at Buffalo	12,952	11,184	-13.7
	State University of New York College at Cortland	7,238	6,237	-13.8
	State University of New York College at Fredonia	5,041	4,566	-9.4
	State University of New York College at Geneseo	5,599	5,564	-0.6
	State University of New York College at New Paltz	8,610	7,511	-12.8
	State University of New York College at Old Westbury	4,260	3,790	-11.0
	State University of New York College at Oneonta	6,317	5,577	-11.7
	State University of New York College at Oswego	8,942	8,264	-7.6
	State University of New York College at Plattsburgh	6,543	5,968	-8.8
	State University of New York College at Potsdam	4,830	4,073	-15.7
	State University of New York College of Technology at Alfred	3,700	3,100	-16.2
	State University of New York-Empire State College	6,894	7,123	3.3
	State University of New York Instituteof Technology	2,542	2,559	0.7
North Carolina	Appalachian State University	11,931	12,352	3.5
	East Carolina University	17,564	17,583	0.1
	Elizabeth City State University	1,746	1,931	10.6
	Fayetteville State University	3,337	4,609	38.1
	North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State University	6,595	7,673	16.3
	North Carolina Central University	5,482	5,557	1.4
	University of North Carolina at Pembroke	3,133	3,095	-1.2
	University of North Carolina at Asheville	3,271	3,092	-5.5
	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	14,699	15,831	7.7

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State	Institution	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
North Carolina	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	12,882	13,128	1.9
	Western Carolina University	6,411	6,774	5.7
	Winston-Salem State University	2,517	2,889	14.8
North Dakota	Dickinson State University	1,429	1,701	19
	Mayville State University	763	756	-0.9
	Minot State University	3,637	3,602	-1.0
	Valley City State University	1,082	1,121	3.6
Ohio	Bowling Green State University	18,657	16,919	-9.3
	Central State University	2,886	1,976	-31.5
	Cleveland State University	19,214	15,447	-19.6
	Kent State University	24,434	20,635	-15.5
	Ohio State University, Newark Campus	1,567	1,611	2.8
	Shawnee State University	3,180	3,505	10.2
	University of Akron	28,801	22,732	-21.1
	Wright State University	16,393	14,863	-9.3
	Youngstown State University	15,454	12,801	-17.2
Oklahoma	East Central University	4,183	4,381	4.7
	Northeastern State University	8,849	8,362	-5.5
	Northwestern Oklahoma State University	1,746	1,777	1.8
	Oklahoma Panhandle State University	1,275	1,381	8.3
	Southeastern Oklahoma State University	3,971	3,774	-5.0
	Southwestern Oklahoma State University	5,373	4,947	-7.9
	University of Central Oklahoma	14,232	14,594	2.5
	University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	1,559	1,516	-2.8
Oregon	Eastern Oregon State College	2,230	2,383	6.9
	Oregon Institute of Technology	2,775	2,331	-16.0
	Portland State University	16,921	16,660	-1.5
	Southern Oregon State College	5,106	5,098	-0.2
	Western Oregon State College	4,011	4,272	6.5
Pennsylvania	Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania	7,484	7,438	-0.6
	California University of Pennsylvania	6,531	5,636	-13.7
	Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	1,738	1,360	-21.7
	Clarion University of Pennsylvania	6,618	5,886	-11.1
	East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania	5,456	5,552	1.8
	Edinboro University of Pennsylvania	8,131	7,178	-11.7
	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	14,398	13,680	-5.0
	Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	7,742	7,843	1.3
	Lincoln University	1,374	1,825	32.8
	Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania	3,520	3,532	0.3
	Mansfield University of Pennsylvania	3,182	2,897	-9.0
	Millersville University of Pennsylvania	7,789	7,474	-4.0
	Pennsylvania State University, Altoona Campus	2,509	3,475	38.5
	Penn State Erie, The Behrend College	2,987	3,207	7.4
	Penn State Harrisburg	3,416	3,417	0.0
	Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania	6,592	6,683	1.4
	Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania	7,825	7,291	-6.8
	University of Pittsburgh at Bradford	1,204	1,271	5.6
	University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown	3,210	3,183	-0.8
	West Chester University of Pennsylvania	12,076	11,261	-6.7
Puerto Rico	University of Puerto Rico Cayey University College	3,346	3,758	12.3
	University of Puerto Rico Humacao University College	3,982	4,294	7.8

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State	Institution	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Puerto Rico	University of Puerto Rico Mayaguez	9,866	11,852	20.1
	University of Puerto Rico Rio Piedras Campus	21,499	20,178	-6.1
Rhode Island	Rhode Island College	9,683	8,990	-7.2
South Carolina	The Citadel-The Military College ofSouth Carolina	3,801	4,319	13.6
	Clemson University	15,714	16,526	5.2
	Coastal Carolina University	4,080	4,477	9.7
	College of Charleston	7,726	10,921	41.4
	Francis Marion University	3,886	3,722	-4.2
	Lander University	2,309	2,722	17.9
	University of South Carolina-Aiken	2,966	3,022	1.9
	University of South Carolina-Spartanburg	3,501	3,549	1.4
	Winthrop University	5,104	5,402	5.8
South Dakota	Black Hills State University	2,545	3,549	39.4
	Dakota State University	1,303	1,302	-0.1
	Northern State University	3,346	2,832	-15.4
	South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	2,322	2,245	-3.3
	South Dakota State University	8,551	9,150	7.0
	University of South Dakota	7,627	7,577	-0.7
Tennessee	Austin Peay State University	6,347	8,187	29.0
	East Tennessee State University	11,590	11,635	0.4
	Middle Tennessee State University	14,865	17,924	20.6
	Tennessee State University	7,393	8,643	16.9
	Tennessee Technological University	8,140	8,173	0.4
	University of Memphis	20,681	19,271	-6.8
	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	7,725	8,296	7.4
	University of Tennessee at Martin	5,363	5,729	6.8
Texas	Angelo State University	6,298	6,220	-1.2
	Texas A & M University-Commerce	7,840	7,548	-3.7
	East Texas State University at Texarkana	1,257	1,174	-6.6
	Lamar University-Beaumont	11,489	9,754	-15.1
	Midwestern State University	5,508	5,657	2.7
	Prairie View A & M University	4,990	6,167	23.6
	Sam Houston State University	12,753	12,564	-1.5
	Southwest Texas State University	20,940	20,776	-0.8
	Stephen F. Austin State University	12,815	11,681	-8.8
	Sul Ross State University	2,265	3,383	49.4
	Tarleton State University	6,250	6,366	1.9
	Texas A & M International University	1,273	2,647	107.9
	Texas A & M University-Corpus Christi	3,801	5,677	49.4
	Texas A & M University-Kingsville	6,014	6,106	1.5
	Texas Southern University	9,427	8,116	-13.9
	Texas Woman's University	9,850	9,788	-0.6
	University of Texas at Arlington	24,782	20,544	-17.1
	University of Texas at Brownsville	1,448	2,475	70.9
	University of Texas at Dallas	8,558	9,378	9.6
	University of Texas at San Antonio	15,489	17,547	13.3
	University of Texas at Tyler	3,725	3,464	-7.0
	University of Texas of the Permian Basin	2,041	2,193	7.4
	University of Texas-Pan American	12,337	12,682	2.8
	University of Houston-Clear Lake	7,562	6,968	-7.9
	University of Houston-Downtown	7,621	7,947	4.3
	University of Houston-University Park	33,115	30,774	-7.1

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State	Institution	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Texas	University of Houston-Victoria	1,164	1,809	55.4
	University of North Texas	27,160	24,964	-8.1
	West Texas A & M University	6,193	6,483	4.7
Utah	Southern Utah University	4,003	5,484	37.0
	Utah Valley State College	7,879	14,756	87.3
	Weber State University	13,449	13,907	3.4
Vermont	Castleton State College	1,975	1,851	-6.3
	Johnson State College	1,680	1,591	-5.3
	Lyndon State College	1,344	1,137	-15.4
Virgin Islands	University of the Virgin Islands	1,684	1,730	2.7
Virginia	George Mason University	20,308	24,368	20.0
	James Madison University	11,251	13,209	17.4
	Longwood College	3,329	3,325	-0.1
	Norfolk State University	8,008	8,351	4.3
	Old Dominion University	16,729	17,800	6.4
	Radford University	8,990	8,270	-8.0
	Clinch Valley College of the University of Virginia	1,528	1,416	-7.3
Washington	Central Washington University	7,696	8,564	11.3
	Eastern Washington University	8,402	7,588	-9.7
	Western Washington University	9,730	11,039	13.5
West Virginia	Bluefield State College	2,702	2,521	-6.7
	Concord College	2,651	2,400	-9.5
	Fairmont State College	6,305	6,555	4.0
	Glenville State College	2,238	2,179	-2.6
	Marshall University	12,407	13,164	6.1
	Shepherd College	3,694	3,845	4.1
	West Liberty State College	2,386	2,412	1.1
	West Virginia University Institute of Technology	2,898	2,486	-14.2
	West Virginia State College	4,834	4,545	-6.0
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire	10,941	10,588	-3.2
	University of Wisconsin-Green Bay	5,137	5,623	9.5
	University of Wisconsin-La Crosse	9,118	9,102	-0.2
	University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh	11,740	10,358	-11.8
	University of Wisconsin-Parkside	5,308	4,553	-14.2
	University of Wisconsin-Platteville	5,465	5,193	-5.0
	University of Wisconsin-River Falls	5,196	5,350	3.0
	University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point	9,433	8,691	-7.9
	University of Wisconsin-Stout	7,629	7,387	-3.2
	University of Wisconsin-Superior	2,675	2,666	-0.3
	University of Wisconsin-Whitewater	10,820	10,639	-1.7
Total		**3,337,189**	**3,322,579**	**-0.4%**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1996.

"."—"." indicates data are missing."

Appendix B

Total Enrollment in NASULGC Institutions, Fall 1990 and Fall 1996

State	Institution	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Alabama	Alabama A&M University	4,886	5,263	7.7%
	Auburn University	21,537	21,778	1.1
	The University of Alabama	19,794	17,953	9.3
	Tuskegee University	3,510	3,175	9.5
	University of Alabama at Birmingham	15,356	15,274	0.5
	University of Alabama in Huntsville	8,139	6,713	17.5
Alaska	University of Alaska Fairbanks	7,592	7,570	0.3
Arizona	Arizona State University	42,936	42,463	1.1
	Northern Arizona University	16,992	19,605	15.4
	University of Arizona	35,729	34,777	2.7
Arkansas	University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	14,732	14,512	1.5
	University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff	3,672	3,078	16.2
California	California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	17,751	17,000	4.2
	California State University, Fresno	19,960	17,213	13.8
	California State University, Sacramento	26,336	23,420	11.1
	San Diego State University	35,493	29,981	15.5
	San Francisco State University	29,343	27,420	6.6
	University of California, Berkeley	30,634	29,797	2.7
	University of California, Davis	23,890	23,931	0.2
	University of California, Irvine	16,808	17,885	6.4
	University of California, Los Angeles	36,420	35,594	2.3
	University of California, Riverside	8,708	9,063	4.1
	University of California, San Diego	17,790	18,110	1.8
	University of California, Santa Barbara	18,385	18,531	0.8
	University of California, Santa Cruz	10,054	10,215	1.6
Colorado	Colorado State University	26,828	25,865	3.6
	University of Colorado at Boulder	28,600	27,546	3.7
Connecticut	University of Connecticut	25,497	21,805	14.5
Delaware	Delaware State University	2,606	3,328	27.7
	University of Delaware	20,818	21,380	2.7
District of Columbia	University of the District of Columbia	11,990	7,456	37.8
Florida	Florida A & M University	8,344	10,667	27.8
	Florida Atlantic University	12,767	18,111	41.9
	Florida International University	22,466	29,720	32.3
	Florida State University	28,170	30,154	7.0
	University of Central Florida	21,541	27,684	28.5
	University of Florida	35,477	39,863	12.4
	University of South Florida	32,326	36,266	12.2
Georgia	Fort Valley State University	2,158	3,024	40.1
	Georgia Institute of Technology	12,241	12,985	6.1
	Georgia State University	23,336	23,410	0.3
	University of Georgia	28,395	29,404	3.6
Guam	University of Guam	2,591	3,383	30.6
Hawaii	University of Hawaii	18,799	18,243	3.0
Idaho	University of Idaho	10,536	11,133	5.7

State	Institution	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Illinois	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	24,078	21,863	-9.2
	University of Illinois at Springfield	4,347	4,611	6.1
	University of Illinois at Chicago	24,959	24,931	0.1
	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	38,163	38,841	1.8
Indiana	Indiana University	35,451	34,700	-2.1
	Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis	27,517	27,011	-1.8
	Purdue University	37,588	36,893	-1.8
Iowa	Iowa State University	25,737	24,899	-3.3
	University of Iowa	28,785	28,447	-1.2
Kansas	Kansas State University	21,137	19,558	-7.5
	University of Kansas	26,434	24,874	-5.9
	Wichita State University	16,151	13,419	-16.9
Kentucky	Kentucky State University	2,506	2,356	-6.0
	Northern Kentucky University	11,254	11,449	1.7
	University of Kentucky	22,538	23,431	4.0
	University of Louisville	22,979	20,374	-11.3
Louisiana	Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College	26,112	27,505	5.3
	Southern University and College	8,941	10,259	14.7
	University of New Orleans	15,322	15,665	2.2
Maine	University of Maine	13,278	9,411	-29.1
Maryland	Towson University	15,035	15,105	0.5
	University of Maryland, College Park	34,829	33,006	-5.2
	University of Maryland Eastern Shore	2,067	3,166	53.2
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	9,628	9,947	3.3
	University of Massachusetts Amherst	26,025	25,422	-2.3
	University of Massachusetts Boston	13,723	12,774	-6.9
Michigan	Michigan State University	44,307	41,545	-6.2
	Michigan Technological University	6,497	6,195	-4.6
	Oakland University	12,400	13,953	12.5
	University of Michigan	36,391	36,525	0.4
	Wayne State University	33,872	31,185	-7.9
	Western Michigan University	26,989	25,699	-4.8
Minnesota	University of Minnesota	57,168	51,388	-10.1
	University of Minnesota Duluth	10,329	9,653	-6.5
Mississippi	Alcorn State University	2,863	3,073	7.3
	Mississippi State University	14,391	14,831	3.1
	University of Mississippi	11,288	10,993	-2.6
	University of Southern Mississippi	13,490	14,118	4.7
Missouri	Lincoln University	3,619	2,980	-17.7
	University of Missouri-Columbia	25,058	22,519	-10.1
	University of Missouri-Kansas City	11,263	10,298	-8.6
	University of Missouri-Rolla	5,440	5,264	-3.2
	University of Missouri-St. Louis	15,393	16,094	4.6
Montana	Montana State University	10,392	11,562	11.3
	The University of Montana	8,879	11,882	33.8
Nebraska	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	24,453	23,887	-2.3
Nevada	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	17,937	18,709	4.3
	University of Nevada, Reno	11,487	12,279	6.9

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State	Institution	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
New Hampshire	University of New Hampshire	13,260	15,429	16.4
New Jersey	Montclair State University	13,067	13,128	0.5
	New Jersey Institute of Technology	7,667	7,837	2.2
	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey	33,016	33,862	2.6
New Mexico	New Mexico State University	14,812	14,750	-0.4
	University of New Mexico	23,950	23,762	-0.8
New York	Cornell University	9,304	8,287	-10.9
	The Graduate School and University Center of the City University of New York	4,026	3,963	-1.6
	University at Albany, SUNY	17,400	15,973	-8.2
	University at Binghamton, SUNY	12,202	11,976	-1.9
	University at Buffalo, SUNY	27,638	23,577	-14.7
	University at Stony Brook, SUNY	17,624	17,316	-1.7
North Carolina	East Carolina University	17,564	17,583	0.1
	North Carolina A&T State University	6,595	7,673	16.3
	North Carolina State University	27,199	27,994	2.9
	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	23,878	24,123	1
	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	14,699	15,831	7.7
	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	12,882	13,128	1.9
North Dakota	North Dakota State University	8,707	9,598	10.2
	University of North Dakota	11,659	11,274	-3.3
Ohio	Bowling Green State University	18,657	16,919	-9.3
	Cleveland State University	19,214	15,447	-19.6
	Kent State University	24,434	20,635	-15.5
	Miami University	15,835	16,099	1.7
	The Ohio State University	54,087	48,352	-10.6
	Ohio University	18,505	19,441	5.1
	University of Akron	28,801	22,732	-21.1
	University of Cincinnati	31,013	28,995	-6.5
	University of Toledo	24,691	21,692	-12.1
	Wright State University	16,393	14,863	-9.3
Oklahoma	Langston University	2,792	3,349	19.9
	Oklahoma State University	19,827	19,186	-3.2
	University of Oklahoma	20,774	22,359	7.6
Oregon	Oregon State University	16,361	14,069	-14
	Portland State University	16,921	16,660	-1.5
	University of Oregon	18,840	17,788	-5.6
Pennsylvania	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	14,398	13,680	-5.0
	The Pennsylvania State University	38,864	39,855	2.5
	Temple University	29,714	27,979	-5.8
	University of Pittsburgh	28,120	25,479	-9.4
Puerto Rico	University of Puerto Rico Mayaguez	9,866	11,852	20.1
	University of Puerto Rico Rio Piedras	21,499	20,178	-6.1
Rhode Island	University of Rhode Island	16,047	13,261	-17.4
South Carolina	Clemson University	15,714	16,526	5.2
	South Carolina State University	4,822	4,899	1.6
	University of South Carolina	25,613	25,489	-0.5
South Dakota	South Dakota State University	8,551	9,150	7.0
	University of South Dakota	7,627	7,577	-0.7

State	Institution	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Tennessee	Middle Tennessee State University	14,865	17,924	20.6
	Tennessee State University	7,393	8,643	16.9
	University of Memphis	20,681	19,271	-6.8
	University of Tennessee, Knoxville	26,055	25,517	-2.1
Texas	Prairie View A & M University	4,990	6,167	23.6
	Texas A & M University	41,171	41,892	1.8
	Texas Tech University	25,363	24,716	-2.6
	University of Texas at Arlington	24,782	20,544	-17.1
	University of Texas at Austin	49,617	48,008	-3.2
	University of Texas at San Antonio	15,489	17,547	13.3
	University of Houston	33,115	30,774	-7.1
	University of North Texas	27,160	24,964	-8.1
Utah	University of Utah	24,922	26,358	5.8
	Utah State University	15,155	20,808	37.3
Vermont	University of Vermont	11,076	10,142	-8.4
Virgin Islands	University of the Virgin Islands	1,684	1,730	2.7
Virginia	University of Virginia	21,110	21,488	1.8
	Virginia Commonwealth University	21,764	21,681	-0.4
	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	25,568	26,645	4.2
	Virginia State University	3,988	4,006	0.5
Washington	University of Washington	33,854	34,368	1.5
	Washington State University	18,412	20,122	9.3
West Virginia	West Virginia State College	4,834	4,545	-6.0
	West Virginia University	20,854	21,743	4.3
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin-Madison	43,209	39,289	-9.1
	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	26,020	21,525	-17.3
Wyoming	University of Wyoming	12,517	11,251	-10.1
Total		**3,261,200**	**3,209,540**	**-1.6%**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1996.

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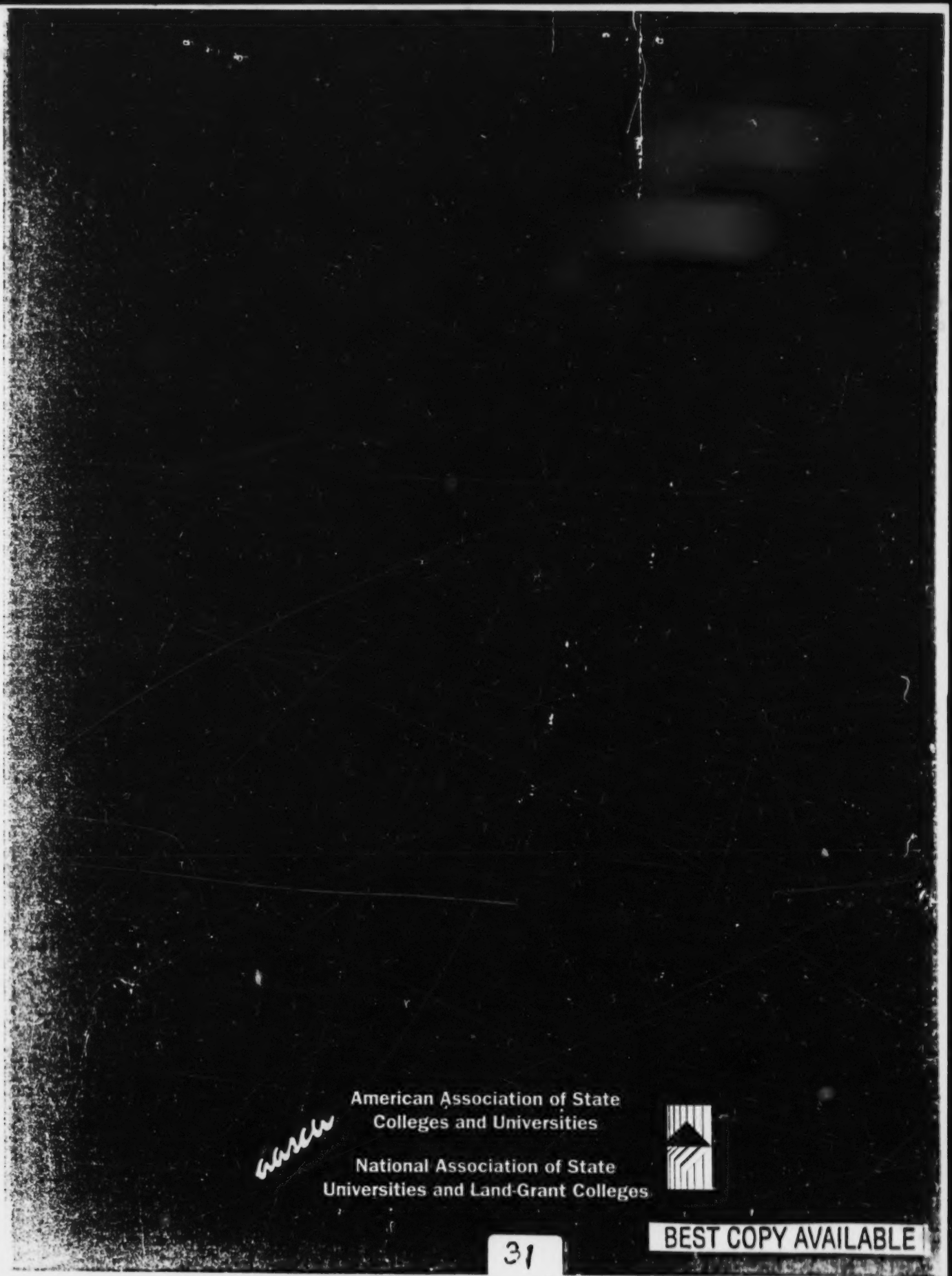
Appendix C

Tribal Colleges

Twenty-nine tribal colleges became land-grant institutions in 1994. Tribal colleges are located on or near Indian reservations in the U.S. and serve nearly 25,000 students a year who are enrolled in vocational, technical, two-year, four-year, and graduate programs. Their association, American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC), is a member of NASULGC.

Bay Mills Community College
Blackfeet Community College
Cheyenne River Community College
College of the Menominee Nation
Crownpoint Institute of Technology
D-Q University
Dull Knife Memorial College
Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College
Fort Belknap Community College
Fort Berthold Community College
Fort Peck Community College
Haskell Indian Nations University
Institute of American Indian Arts
Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College
Leech Lake Tribal College
Little Big Horn College
Little Hoop Community College
Navajo Community College
Nebraska Indian Community College
Northwest Indian College
Oglala Lakota College
Salish Kootenai College
Sinte Gleska University
Sisseton Wahpeton Community College
Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute
Standing Rock College
Stone Child College
Turtle Mountain Community College
United Tribes Technical College



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